

The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1883.

NUMBER 454.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Baptist.

Washtenaw Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross
Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30; Sunday
school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30; Young
people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer
meeting Thursday.

Congregational.

Johnson Association.
Church on Adams, corner of Elmwood —
Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.

Detroit District, Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Elm
Rev. J. V. Pennington, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at
noon and 6:30 p.m.; Sunday school at noon; young
people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Presbyterian.

Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Elm
Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching
Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday
school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

African Methodist Episcopal.

First African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams.
Rev. H. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:15; Sunday school at noon;
young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Protestant Episcopal.

Diocese of Michigan.

St. John's Church, Huron street—Rev. W. M.
rector. Services at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sunday
school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every
Friday evening.

Roman Catholic.

Diocese of Detroit.

St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Ham-
ilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8
o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 10:30;
vespers at 3 p.m.; Sunday school at 2 p.m. Daily
mass at 8.

Evangelical Lutheran (German).

Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—
Rev. M. Klonke, pastor. Services every Sunday
morning at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school at noon.

African Methodist Episcopal.

First African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams.
Rev. H. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday
morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:15; Sunday school at noon;
young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Coldwater Baptist.

Rev. W. H. Jones, pastor. Preaching every
Sunday morning and evening in McAndrew's Hall.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at
the Methodist church in January, Presbyterians in
April, Baptists in March, and Congregationalists in
September. President, Mr. Warren Smith, president;
Geo. McKinstry, secretary.

Young Women's Christian Association.

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at
the residence of Mrs. Leonor corner Cross and
Hamilton streets. Maggie Adair, president; Mrs.
Bridget, secretary.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday
evening at 6 o'clock. Mrs. D. O'Gooe, president;
Miss Little Denmore, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Ma-
sonic Hall Tuesday evening on or before the full
moon of each month. C. C. Vrooman, W. M.; P.
W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilon Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M.—Meet last
Tuesday in each month in Masonic Block. A. S.
McNicol, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first
Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S.
Trapp, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. S. M.—Meet third
Wednesday in each month in Masonic Hall. Howard
Stephenson, T. I.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.

Wandotters Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at
Old Fellows Hall, Union Block, every Monday
evening. F. L. Thompson, N. G.; L. Z. Foerster,
Sec.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Carpenter Post, No. 180—Meet in A. O. U. W.
Hall, first and third Fridays of each month. Col.
O. E. Pratt, Com. Adj.

ROYAL SEMPLIERS.

Ypsilon Lodge, No. 15—Meet first and third
Mondays in each month, in Good Templar Hall. Mrs.
Mercy Whipple, S. C.; W. H. Hall, Rec. Sec.;
C. F. Comstock, Fin. Sec.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Ypsilon Lodge, No. 15—Meet every Tuesday
evening in Good Templar Hall. Jas. Neiman C.
T.; Miss Lettie Wilkinson, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Ypsilon Lodge, No. 106—Meet every Wednesday
evening in Good Templar Hall. Little Mitch-
ell, Patriarch; Hattie, Vice Patriarch; Scribe.

**Ypsilon Lodge, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall,
Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Morti-
mer Crane, M.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.**

UNITED WORKMEN.

Ypsilon Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W.
Hall, second and fourth Wednesday of each month.
H. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.
Math. Stein, F.

Washtenaw Lodge, No. 27—Meet first and third
Fridays of each month in Masonic Block. F. J.
Swaine, M. W.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Rec.; A. A.
Bedell, F.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Wolverine Lodge, No. 25—Meet first and third
Mondays in each month, at the Masonic Hall. H.
Barrett, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Rec.; H.
D. Wells, Col.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).

Meeting every Wednesday evening at hall on Chi-
cago avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Eliza
A. Arts, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

Meet every Friday evening, at Davis' Hall. T. S.
Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

ATTORNEYS.

C. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

D. Money Loaned, Notes and Mortgages bought
and sold. No. 2 South Street.

J. WILLARD RABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

No. 1 South Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND
Real Estate Exchange. Laclede Block, Huron
Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office, Huron Street, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

PHYSICIANS.

F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OFFICE
at corner Cross and Adams Streets.

M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND RESI-
dence, first dwelling south of Engine House,
Huron street, Ypsilanti.

CHRISTIAN ANDERSON, M. D., SUCCESSOR
to Dr. Ruch. Residence and office, cor. Wash-
ington and Elm street, near M. E. church. Of-
fices, hours 9 to 12.

K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SUR-
GEON. Office and residence, Adams street,
between Cross and Emmet.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHY-
sician and Surgeon, office and residence on
Washington street, opposite Baptist Church.

F. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIST, WASH-
ington Street, near Michigan, Ypsilanti.

D. R. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon, office and residence, corner Huron and
Huron Street, Flint.

C. W. MEAD, M. D., D. S., OFFICE AND
residence on Washington Street near Forest
Avenue, in what is known as the Salter residence.

THOMAS SHAW, PRACTITIONER OF MED-
icine, Surgery and Gynecology, No. 35 Huron
Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE
and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Con-
veyancer. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office
with Hon. E. P. Allen.

LUGHRIDGE & WILCOX, DEALERS IN
Italian and American Marble, Scotch, Irish
and American Granite. Estimates furnished on
building work; flag wicks, etc. Washington street.

DRUGGISTS.

SMITH & CO., DRUGGISTS, 404 Huron Street.

BOOKSELLERS.

W. H. WHITNEY, BOOKSELLER, 404 Huron Street.

PRINTERS.

C. F. COOPER, PRINTERS, 404 Huron Street.

PHOTOGRAHIC.

W. H. WHITNEY, PHOTOGRAPHER, 404 Huron Street.

ART EXHIBITION.

The Michigan Central will run a special
train to Detroit on Friday, Sept. 21, leaving
Ypsilanti at 9:24 a.m., and returning
leave Detroit at 7 p.m. Tickets good
only on this train. Fare for round trip
75 cents.

Attractions on that date are Belle Isle

Park, Basin Ball between the two great
teams, Detroit and New York, at Recreation
Park. Art Exhibition at the Detroit
Museum of Art, Battle of Atlanta at the
Cyclorama building, and Wonderland.

Carriages at Auction.

McPherson & Scott, to clear out for the
last day, will offer an auction all of their
carriages on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 15—
C. L. Yost, Auctioneer. Previous to that
date they will make big bargains at
75 cents.

Given Away.

The Michigan Central will run a special
train to Detroit on Friday, Sept. 21, leaving
Ypsilanti at 9:24 a.m., and returning
leave Detroit at 7 p.m. Tickets good
only on this train. Fare for round trip
75 cents.

Another Scorch.

Last Saturday night, the barn of Geo.
Hopkins, a colored man living on Morse
street, in the southwest part of the city,
was burned with its contents, including a
mule, feed, implements, etc. The fire
was probably the work of malice.

Trim's Twins.

There will be a Teacher's Examination
held by the Board of Examiners in Union
School Hall, Friday, Sept. 28, 1888. This
examination is special one for third
grade certificates and will continue one
day. Those with pedagogical aspirations
will please take notice and put in a prompt
appearance.

Barrows portraits are warranted satis-

factory to every customer.

Any one wishing to engage the profes-

sional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will
call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Wash-
ington street.

Groceries of all kinds.

Student's clubs supplied promptly on order, by Holbrook,
second door from the post office.

To rent, nicely furnished room on first

floor, for gentleman. Inquire at this
office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two fine line of lamps in the city at
Holbrook's second door from post office.

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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI. MICH.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

ALEXANDER DUMAS requires from eight to nine hours repose.

J. G. TURNBULL is the Jay Gould of Australia. His fortune is estimated at \$50,000,000.

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR is delicate and graceful in movement and possessed of much dignity.

BRAYTON IVEs has probably the most valuable collection of manuscripts and rare books in America.

MARGARET SANGSTER, the poet, has the reputation of being one of the clearest-eyed and most sensible of her sex.

THE population of imperial Rome at the time of its siege by the Goths, during the reign of Honorable, is given by Gibbon at 1,200,000.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD will presently complete her fiftieth year, and the National Women's Christian Temperance Union will elaborately celebrate the event.

THE petrified skeleton of a whale over thirty feet long has been discovered by an officer of the Coast Survey, on a range of mountains in Monterey county, Cal., over 3,300 feet above sea level.

A COLONY of the son of a Welsh prince probably landed on the North American continent about the year 1170, the century succeeding that in which the Northmen are said to have made their discovery.

THE Plymouth colony remained a district of Commonwealth until 1691, a period of seventy-one years, when, greatly to the chagrin of the colonists, they were included under the new royal charter for Massachusetts.

THE first candidate nominated for the presidency of the United States by a national convention was William Wirt of Maryland. Van Buren was the first President elected after a nomination made by a national convention.

OF 3,000 convicted criminals examined by a French medical man, M. Marmabet, more than half were drunkards, that is, seventy-nineteen per cent of the vagabonds and mendicants, fifty per cent of the assassins, fifty-seven per cent of the incendiaries, and seventy-one per cent of the robbers.

ELECTRIC lights are being placed in the Hoosier tunnel. The men have imperative orders to cease work as soon as a train is heard approaching and to seek safety in the manholes on the sides of the tunnel. They are also compelled to remain there until the smoke shall have partially cleared away. About sixty miles of wire will be used for main cable and lamp connections. There will be 1,250 lamps of twenty-five candle-power each.

At the time of the extinction of the order of the Jesuits, by papal edict, in 1773, they had accumulated property in Canada now claimed to be worth \$2,000,000, which was confiscated to the crown. The Jesuit order was restored by the pope in 1814, but the lands confiscated to the government of Quebec were not returned. Now a legislative arrangement has been made whereby the Jesuits are to receive \$400,000 in lieu of the confiscated property.

THOUGH known from prehistoric times the use of cotton for cloth did not become general until after the first successful American cultivation of the fiber in 1790. In 1791 the world's yield was 490,000,000 pounds, and that of the United States being six times as great as the whole world a century ago, and its home consumption being equal to the world's product fifty years ago. It has been calculated that, with the appliances of 1790, the manufacture of the world's cotton in 1826 would have occupied about 50,000,000 people, while it would require 300,000,000 persons at the present time.

ANECDOTES regarding the last days of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany continue to multiply. Not long before his death he gave audience to a little English boy, six years old, who had undergone the operation of tracheotomy about a year ago. The boy had not only survived the operation, but had grown strong and healthy. Emperor Frederick heard of the case, and desiring to see him paid his expenses from London to Potsdam. He examined the child's throat and heard him talk, while the Empress Victoria plied him with bonbons that he might show him how well he could swallow.

SOME important experiments have been made at the Shoeburyness school of gunnery in high angle firing. The experiments were made with the nine-inch twenty-three centimeter gun used as a howitzer. An elevation of thirty-seven degrees was given, and battering charges were used with Palliser shells. Out of four shots three fell within a space of five hundred feet by eighty feet, representing the deck of a first-class iron-clad, and the range attained was twelve miles. What is very important, too, is that the heavy charges and the high angle did not strain either gun or carriage in the least, and one of the officers present has said that he believed the gun would stand forty-five degrees of elevation without injury, while with a range of forty-two degrees a range of miles would be secured. Now, at fifteen miles, a ship is "hull down," so it has come to this that we can throw a nine-inch shell on to the deck of a ship before we can see it.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From All Parts of the World.

EAST.

About \$14,400 was subscribed at New York City Monday for the yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla. Of this amount \$12,000 was given by one man who refused to give his name.

Thirteen young priests recently ordained at All Hollows College, Dublin, arrived in New York Monday. Two of them have been assigned to Chicago, two to Dubuque, and the others to Brooklyn, Sacramento and San Francisco.

In New York, at an early hour Sunday morning, James Fogarty, a peddler received a mortal wound from an unknown man, who plunged an umbrella-tip through his eye into the brain, the shaft breaking off and remaining in the wound. Fogarty died Monday morning, but there is not the slightest clue to his assailant.

Near Wadsworth, Ohio, Monday afternoon, a freight train dashed into the rear of a passenger train, carrying veterans and others to the Columbus encampment. The travelers had been notified of the impending collision, and were hurrying down the embankment, but the wrecked cars rolled down on them. Four men were killed instantly; two young women who were injured have since died, and twenty other persons were badly wounded.

League ball games Monday resulted: Chicago, 8; Boston, 3—Detroit, 7; Washington, 3—Pittsburg and Philadelphia, two games, each resulting 1 to 0. Pittsburg winning the first contest and Philadelphia the second. New York was defeated by the Indianapolis team, 4 to 3.

The remains of Lester Wallack were interred Monday in Woodlawn Cemetery, the funeral services having been conducted in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City. Many prominent actors and actresses were present.

President Cleveland, Monday, recognized Francois Edmund Bravuort, a Consul of France at Chicago.

J. L. M. Curry, minister to Spain, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the President. Ill health is the cause.

Frederick E. Beardslee, a prominent electrician of New York, committed suicide Saturday.

The lower house of congress passed the retaliation bill Saturday, as recommended by the president in his fisheries message.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of the Rev. F. W. Adorn, was killed by a train at Ulrichsville, O., Thursday evening, her husband and little son witnessing the tragedy.

Miss Ada Flynn, a handsome young woman, was mysteriously murdered Thursday at her grandmother's home, near Glasgow, Pa. It is believed that the crime was committed by persons bent on robbery.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who had an apoplectic attack in her summer residence at Sar Harbor, L. I., a few days ago, is said to be dying. Her physician has abandoned hope, and the family have been summoned to her bedside.

Major Hewitt, of New York, issued an appeal for aid Thursday for the yellow-fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla.

Charles G. Morgan, of Worcester, Mass., who separated from his wife twenty years ago and went South, all trace of him being lost, returned Thursday, an old man of 63, to establish claims to back pay in the army, and while there hunted up his wife.

The report that Pennsylvania has decided to declare quarantine against Western cattle on account of Texas fever is declared to be without foundation.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee, at Toledo, Thursday, re-elected General W. T. Sherman President, and selected Cincinnati as the place for next year's reunion.

The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, at Columbus, Ohio, Thursday, elected M. Glennan of Norfolk, Va., President. The next convention will be held at Kingston, Canada.

By an explosion in the Monitor Colliery at Mount Carmel, Pa., Thursday, a boy was fatally hurt, and Superintendent Brecker and a miner named O'Neil were seriously injured.

Last Saturday evening at New York, James Redpath, the author, editor, and lecturer, was married to Mrs. Carrie Chorpening, who is well known in Washington society.

League ball games Wednesday resulted: Chicago, 10; Detroit, 4—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 1—Boston, 13; Washington, 5—Indianapolis, 4; Pittsburg, 2.

At Cleveland, Monday night, Deputy United States Marshal Oberman boarded the steamboat Messenger, and arrested Engineer Robert Craig, Captain John Baker, who had been on a protracted spree, gave orders to cut the lines and the Messenger steamed out with the Marshal on board. The Captain and crew picked a quarrel with him and attacked him, one hitting him a heavy blow in the face, with cries of "Throw him overboard!" The Marshal drew a revolver and sought safety in the cabin, holding the mob at bay, and escaped from the boat at Detroit, after three years past.

Colonel Edward G. W. Butler, the oldest graduate of West Point Academy, died at St. Louis, Thursday, aged 89.

Bill Miller, a negro, of Hopkinsville, Ky., who recently bit off the head of a snake, has been gathered to his fathers.

During a storm Aug. 3, in Behring Sea, five whaling vessels were wrecked. Their crews, 109 in number, were landed Thursday morning at San Francisco by the revenue cutter Bear.

At Milbrook, Ark., Wednesday night, a passenger train on the cyclone of Tuesday was broken into and the polo-hoos, showing the returns of Monday's election in nine towns, seven giving Rep. Rep. majorities and two Democratic majorities, and an aggregate majority of 4000, were stolen. The e. n. c. is clear to the criminals, though the Republicans charge the Democrats, the Democrats the Republicans, and both the whiskey men with the deed.

There have been 209 cases of dysentery at the County Clerk's office.

Miss Ada Flynn, a handsome young woman, was mysteriously murdered Thursday at her grandmother's home, near Glasgow, Pa. It is believed that the crime was committed by persons bent on robbery.

At Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday night, a woman was fatally shot by another farmer, Andrew Lowe. While Lowe was running Lowe's farm last winter several of the latter's cattle perished in the blizzard. Lowe claimed compensation and kept Lowe's rafter. Lowe took the moyer away, and in return Lowe gave him his son from recovered and was buried.

At Little Rock, Ark., Wednesday night, a woman was fatally shot by another farmer, Andrew Lowe. While Lowe was running Lowe's farm last winter several of the latter's cattle perished in the blizzard. Lowe claimed compensation and kept Lowe's rafter. Lowe took the moyer away, and in return Lowe gave him his son from recovered and was buried.

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The writings of all those early New-Englanders have an Elizabethan raciness of diction, which one tastes alike in the quaintness of Bradford's and Winslow's records of Plymouth, in the seriousness, sincerity, and credibility of Higginson, and in the ribaldry of the ungdy and unruly Thomas Morton of Merry Mount. One fond of tracing the origin of national traits and customs will find a pleasure in following to its far source some of the New England and Virginia Englishmen of the seventeenth century—the modern American fashion of boozing, a new country. The Rev. Francis Higginson does this in pleasing prose, and the good William Morrell in deadly verse, for Massachusetts Bay; John Smith blows the trumpet for Jamestown, and for all Virginia, Colonel Norwood, in his *Voyages*, sounds repeated blasts, while Master R. Rich praises the new land as a woful ballad as any made to a mistress' eyebrow. Norwood had more than gleams of gayety, if one may not quite call it humor; his work has unquestionably literary quality, and we wish we could say as much for John Rolfe's words and scattering apology for marrying Pocahontas; but that has chiefly the quality of a very disagreeable self-righteousness.

The most valuable fact about the earliest American literature, which is not yet American, of course, is that it so fully reflects the life of the time and place—the objective life of daring and adventure and hardship, and the subjective life tormented and maddened by abominable beliefs, with its struggles to escape from them. In Virginia these are not felt; there is a delightful freedom from them; but for this very reason the literature of that colony has more superficial character; it lacks the depths as well as the gloom which characterizes the sermons and memoirs of New England.

Whether life more influences literature, or literature life, is a question we need not stop to dispute about here; they probably have a perfect balance of interaction at all times; but what we might certainly infer from this anthology of the Puritan literature is the Puritan life. If there were no other records of the state, of the civilization, which produced these writings, the general complexion of that life might be inferred here, and this gives a historical importance to the compilation which might be easily underrated. It would be a mistake to suppose that the Puritan life in New England was all psalms and sermon; enough is given to show that it had its reliefs, and to let the reader perceive that these were something of the nature and the general pleasurable effect of dancing in chains.—*W. D. Howells*, in *Harper's Magazine*.

A novelty at fairs is the stereoscopic incubator that by the aid of the electric light reveals the wonders of artificial incubation. The gradual formation of the chicken and duck can be seen plainly in the shell during the entire period of incubation, this being two minutes' length.

Roses as Sources of Wealth.

Highly satisfactory trials in the cultivation of roses as a source of agricultural wealth have been made in recent years by the firm of Schimmel & Co., of Leipsic and New York. The climate of Saxony is not as favorable to the luxuriant growth of roses as that of the Balkan peninsula; still the roses of Saxony have as good and rich an aroma as that of their Southern sisters. The Turkish oil of roses has at present a value of 700 marks a kilo; the Saxony article worth twice as much, has nevertheless found a market, which speaks well for its quality. Of all the roses in Germany the large-flowered centifolia major is the one which yields the most and the finest oil. The trouble is that this particular flower cannot be had in sufficient quantities, inasmuch as it is less cultivated than formerly, and that other species expressly imported for the purpose of taking the place of the former with the view of increasing the yield of the oil contain many barren plants, which can only be recognized when in bloom. The above-named house has lately made arrangement with the widely known nursery farm of Ernst Schmalz of Ueberlitz for the importation of large quantities of Thracian roses, and has engaged to buy for the next ten years the rose leaves which cultivators of centifolia, or the new Thracian roses, will deliver to them at 50 pfennings a kilo at Leipsic. It is a new and according to present experiences, a profitable industry added to the numerous commercial enterprises of the fatherland.—*Paris American Register*.

Chemically Pure Gold.

"Is that pure gold?" asked a pretty girl who was selecting a brooch in a Sixth avenue jewelry store. "Most certainly," answered the jeweler, and the satisfied damsel bought the pin and departed. Turning to resume a conversation with an old customer, he noticed a look of mild scorn directed at him and said half apologetically: "Of course that was not strictly true, but it was no lie. What she meant to ask was whether it was real gold and not an imitation, and I answered her meaning truthfully, though I never saw any pure gold in my life that I know of. It has always been supposed until recently, that chemically pure gold was something that could not be produced, but some jeweler in Rhode Island is said to have discovered a process by which he does produce it, and it is now on the market."

"I do not see that it is a particularly valuable discovery, for gold without alloy would be as little durable as lead, or even less so. It is very soft and would easily wear away with very slight friction. As a matter of business, gold eighteen carats fine is as near as we ordinarily get to pureness. That is three parts of gold to one of alloy. If less alloy than that is used the gold is less serviceable, but we do sometimes use it twenty-two carats fine."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

How to Darn the Stocking.

Comparatively few of the girls of to-day know how to darn stockings, and yet there is no part of a woman's work more important. In putting on the foundation of a darn a double thread should be used for woollen and a single thread for cotton hose. It is important to draw the threads evenly, and care must be taken that from whatever side the stitches begin they reach exactly opposite, and are set at equal distances apart. The worn edges around the hole to be darned should not be trimmed. The finer the stocking the finer should be the darning material and the smaller the needle!

STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

—At Bath, James Lacey was fatally shot by Ira Sargent.

The free delivery system will be inaugurated at Monmouth, about Oct. 1.

An unknown middle-aged man was struck by a passenger engine just below Lake Forrest, and instantly killed.

William Juckett, a teamster at Elgin, was instantly killed trying to stop a runaway horse. He leaves a wife and two children.

Miss Louise Bates, the Cincinnati aeroman, made a parachute leap from a balloon 1,000 feet high at the Macomb fair. It was witnessed by 12,000 people.

As the passenger train on the Wabash was nearing Jacksonville, Rita Rodriguez stepped in front of the engine and was killed.

Mrs. Martin Hall, of Laporte, was adjudged insane in a fore Judge Huston, at Monticello. She imagined that she is one of the lost, and that there is no salvation for her.

The body of George Reed, of Rockford, brother of Deputy Sheriff Reed, of Cherry Valley, was picked up on the Northwestern track mangled beyond recognition. He was run over the night.

Mrs. Nathan Windle and her nine-year-old daughter were kicked at the fair grounds by a lone dog. The boy was instantly killed and Mrs. Windle was seriously and probably fatally injured.

James W. Clark, of Decatur, who professed conversion at a campmeeting six weeks ago, and has been an active religious worker since, was declared insane from "religious excitement," and will be taken to the Jackson Sanitarium.

J. H. Neighrig, a young man 28 years old, of respectable parentage, came to Danville from his home in Blount Township, and attempted to purchase the St. Nicholas boarding house on forged notes. He was arrested and bound over to the grand jury.

A tramp attempted to assault a servant girl named Bessie at a farm house near Shirleystown. The girl obtained a revolver and shot the tramp, who was armed with a bow and arrow. The boy was set fire to a straw stack in the barnyard, the flames destroying considerable property.

The body of John Wimans, a wealthy farmer of Lake City, was found floating in the waters of Lake Fork, near Atwood. It is supposed that while enjoying a fishing excursion with a man named Shreeve, he fell into the stream. There are some suspicion of foul play.

R. W. C. Pigg of Atwood, has entered suit in the Circuit Court of Pike County for \$20,000 damages against Charles Griffin, Elm Saunders, William Griffin and Lane Albright, charging them with slander. The defendants charged Rev. Pigg with undue familiarity with Mrs. Leigh.

Three weeks ago an attempt was made to burn Mervin W. Lamb's farmhouse near Jerseyville, and failed. Wednesday night the fireburns succeeded. Mr. Lamb's barn and farmhand house escaped with their lives. The building was insured for \$1,300. The perpetrators are not known.

Emma Iverson, a domestic, aged twenty years, of Leaven, took passage on the steamer Rescue for Henryton, and within two miles of the destination stopped at a bridge and jumped overboard. The body was found the next day. Hereditary insanity is supposed to have been the cause of the deed.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in Middle Fork Town-ship, near Fairmount, by the discovery of copper. George Ball, while prospecting for coal, unearthed a seven-ton nugget, making the third discovery of copper in that vicinity during the past year. It is thought it can be found in paying quantities.

Burglars attempted to enter the residence of Ed. B. Warner at Morrison. Mr. Warner's youngest son, Claude, saw them work in at the window of his bedroom and jumped from bed with a screen, when one of the robbers with a pistol shot through the glass and fled. The bullet, which lodged in the calf of the boy's leg, has been removed and the wound will not prove serious.

The Anarchist Sam Fielden was visited recently by his wife. The scene was quite affecting, the big, burly Anarchist being moved to tears and laughter alternately. He is still in the depths of despair, and is in the grip of狂热 (fanaticism). Oscar Neebe is in the harness shop and is the most despondent of the lot. His brother Louis, of Chicago, visits him once a month. Mrs. Schwalb also visits her husband monthly. They have little hope of a pardon.

John Alexander, a water-eyed, shrivelled ex-soldier, sought a water-eyedy, shrivelled ex-soldier, who has lived a浪人 (wanderer) for twenty years, has lost his reason and is committed to an insane asylum. The physicians who have examined him say he starved himself until he became insane from hunger. When he was taken into custody he was running up and down the street in front of his home in a condition which is difficult to comprehend, means, but he is so miserly that he will not spend any money for food.

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The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1888.

THE PIONEERS.

Lines read to the Pioneers at Relief Park, Ann Arbor, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1888.

We dream of the days when we were young,
Before the sun in the wild woods ring
And tree tops o'er the log house swing,
Where the blue birds and the robins sing
O'er homes we loved so well.

Then first we saw the Huron flow,
Past banks so grand and green,
The gulls that plied their all in blow
And loves sang songs soft and low
In the happy days of long ago.

In mutual joy serene
We often think of the happy time
When we were in our youthful prime
Sweet voices sang us songs divine,
In the lovely days of "Auld Lang Syne."

When life was happy and joy.

We come to Ann Arbor's grove to-day
To meet old friends and old enemies
With old friends growing old and gray,
And help each other by the way,

Like the brave days of yore.

The gulls still sing of yesterdays past;

We are going up the hill,

But no clouds are o'er our memory cast,

And while the sands of life run fast

We live in the days of the last,

In peace and right we go.

We've tried to do our duty here

With lives of honest worth,

Many a field helped to clear,

Many a battle we did bear,

With hearts impulsive every year

In all the joy of earth.

The forests rang with our peaceful blows,

Glad young days before us;

We have and sang where'er Huron flows,

Beautiful did the scenes close.

The wilderness blooming like the rose,

With blue skies bending o'er us,

Our loving hearts will not grow cold

The work on earth is done,

And from the hills the sunset's gold;

Then will the peary gates unfold

Where none are growing worn and old,

And life is always young.

W. LAMBRE.
Neighborhood.

LIMA.

The Rev. Horace Palmer of the M. E. Church preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath, and we regret very much that the genial pastor is not to be returned to this charge. The best wishes of his congregation go with him to his new field of labor.

The Steam Heat Evaporator Company of Charlotte, has put in a new evaporator for Geo. H. Mitchell, of capacity of ninety bushels per day. The full capacity of his evaporating works is now one hundred and twenty bushels per day, and business for the season has commenced.

The Lima Republican Club held a meeting last Saturday evening at the South Lima Fruit Farm. The club is now in a prosperous condition, and we trust will do good work before the campaign is over.

Corresponding has commenced and the crowd will be fair.

Mr. Emerick of York State is spending a few weeks with his nephew, John E. Cooley.

Farmers hereabouts are getting anxious about their seeding. The earth is so parched that nothing will grow until we get a good rain.

LODGE.

Mrs. Hawley and son, of Akron Ohio, who have been the guests of Mrs. Maria Wood for two weeks, left last Thursday for home. Mrs. Hawley's husband is an adopted son of Mrs. Wood.

A. A. Wood shipped from Saline, on Friday last, for Henry Burns, a car-load of sheep to San Antonio, Texas. Quite a number of sheep were purchased in the vicinity of Owosso, and were a large, strong lot.

Mr. Fred Bishop with his mother and sister are visiting friends in town.

There have been several deaths from whooping cough, among the smaller children during the last few weeks.

C. C. Warner the candidate for representative in this district, on the prohibition ticket, has a large patch of watermelons, and he says he is using the crop solely for the purchasing of votes; but, as this is a prohibition town, he thinks he will have a large majority in his own town without having to use any watermelons here.

Very few farmers are sowing wheat yet as the ground is too dry, and if we do not get rain soon it will make seedling late; but we are looking every day for the much-needed showers.

A. A. and Ira Wood left last Saturday for Jackson to attend the state fair. They took with them about thirty sheep and several hogs. They also expect to show at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, and possibly at Grand Rapids.

Several farmers from Lodi, with their wives, attended the September meeting of the Saline Farmers Club, held at the residence of Henry Platt in Pittsfield. They report a very pleasant and profitable meeting, and unanimously voted Mr. and Mrs. Platt a model host and hostess. The October meeting of the club will be held at the residence of A. A. Wood in this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Reutehler are rejoicing over a new daughter, since Thursday last.

DENTONS.

We need rain very much, the ground is exceedingly dry, and farmers are anxious to have some moisture before drilling in their wheat.

The State Fair will undoubtedly bring the copious showers. Many of our citizens will take in the big show this year, your correspondent as well as the rest.

Miss Harriet Barlow has just sold her house and lot, occupied by Mr. King, to Mr. Bullock of Detroit. He will repair the place up in good shape, and move in soon as possible.

Our Base Ball Club play the Ypsilantians at the fair grounds Friday afternoon and all lovers of the game should be on hand to witness some lively ball playing between these clubs.

There will be a sociable at the rink here Saturday evening. Good music and dancing will be one of the main features of the evening. All are invited. Twenty-five cents pays the bill.

L. C. Cobb and family have moved to Detroit.

Mrs. Dentons has moved to Ypsilanti. Her granddaughters, Manie and Katie Jenkins are boarding with her and attending the Normal School.

Rev. Mr. Lowery preached his farewell sermon here Sunday p.m., and will leave this week for Conference. Mr. Lowery has been here three years, and has endeared himself to the public in general. While we regret to lose him, and bid him farewell, our loss will be some one else's gain. We trust that this community will be as fortunate in securing a minister of Mr. Lowery's ability as a preacher of the gospel.

BELLEVILLE.

Deputy Sheriff Cody of Detroit was in town Thursday.

Republican and democrat poles were raised Saturday.

The harvest supper Saturday netted about \$40.

Will Mandt of Carleton was visiting friends here Sunday.

David Fell has been engaged to teach the school at Smithville.

Our school contains about thirty foreign scholars.

Will Fell of Toledo is visiting friends here.

Mrs. George Earing is recovering from her illness.

Rev. R. L. Hewson left for conference Tuesday.

Fresh supply of crockery at Holbrook's, second door from post office.

The people of Maine received Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance Monday morning, and then they went and voted.

Waif of the Storm.

The play is one that takes well. It affords an ample opportunity to laugh, and also introduces some pathetic and stirring situations that are always made the most of.—Toledo blade. Ypsilanti Opera House, fair week.

The most remarkable success ever attained in the way of amusement attractions in Detroit is the "Battle of Atlanta" now in its 72d week's run without a losing day. Morning, afternoon and evening finds the great cyclorama building crowded with admirers of this grand work of art. Its fidelity to nature is positively the most realistic ever known, and of the quarter of a million people who have visited the battle ground, not one has left without the utmost satisfaction and has sent scores of friends to see the historical work, which is, indeed, the lesson of a lifetime. Hourly representations are delivered each day from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The Postmaster.

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, and was astonished at the remarkable effects of your Sulphur Bitters in curing their son, and its large sale is undoubtedly due to the fact that is an honest medicine. I know of many others who have been cured by its use, and I do not think too much can be said in its praise. Yours truly,

Geo. P. Brown.

SALE OF STATE TAX LANDS.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., Sept. 2, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that certain lands situated in the County of Washtenaw will be offered to the State for Taxes of 1885 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the Treasurer of said County, on the 1st of September, 1888, at public auction, to be held at the County Seat, on the first Tuesday of October next, at the time and place designated for the annual Tax Sale, unless previously redeemed or canceled according to law.

Said statements contain a full description of each tract of land, and may be seen at the office of the Auditor General.

Lands will be offered to the State for Taxes of 1885 or other years, at the Tax Sales on October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law.

H. H. APLEY, Auditor General.

ANNUAL TAX SALES.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
LANSING, MICH., Sept. 2, 1888.

So much of the following described tracts or parcels of land, situated in the several townships, will be offered to the State for unpaid taxes for the years mentioned below, as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes, Interest and Charges thereon, will be sold at the time and place designated for the annual Tax Sale, unless previously redeemed or canceled according to law.

Lands will be offered to the State for Taxes of 1885 or other years, at the Tax Sales on October last, will be offered subject to the right of redemption prescribed by law.

H. H. APLEY, Auditor General.

1886.

Town 4 South of Range 5 East.

2 sw ¼ of sw 1/4 1... 15 30 88 \$1 36 60 Ch. S. 111
Town 1 South of Range 6 East. 6... 50 27 1 55 60 3 86
se ¼ of sw 1/4 ... 6 50 27 1 55 60 3 86
Town 2 South of Range 6 East. e ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 of Duxbury Road 10 62 7 74 1 55 60 9 89
Town 3 South of Range 6 East. s 32 a. of se 1/4 of se 1/4 9 32 11 22 2 24 60 14 06
25 acres bounded n & e by Rose, s & w on sw 1/4 of
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4 ... 10 25 9 55 1 91 60 12 06
n ½ of ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
ne ¼ of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 ... 10 25 9 55 1 91 60 12 06
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Town 5 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
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Town 7 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
Town 8 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
Town 9 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
Town 10 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
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Town 43 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
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Town 45 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
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Town 47 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 60 53 53
Town 48 South of Range 7 East. se ¼ ne ¼ of nw 1/4 ... 10 44 11 8 82 6

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 Wall St., N. Y.

SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.
It will drive the humor from your system and make your skin clear and smooth. These Prints and Blotches which mar your beauty are caused by impure blood and can be removed in a few days if you are wise and use the great bitters.

SULPHUR BITTERS. By our humor with Bells? Why wear on that bed of pain? Your tonic to assist nature to make her gentle so? Young people who use all sorts of preparations which not to speak of grass like poor Sulfur Bitters drink which is taken off to cure. Persons who have had their teeth pulled to receive any benefit can who uses SULPHUR BITTERS. They do well long sick who uses BITTERS. No person can remain long sick who uses SULPHUR BITTERS.

CAUTION: Don't Wait, GET IT AT ONCE

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail.

Send 2 cent stamp to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

PAINT
Paints, OIL & COPPER, ONE-COAT RUGBY PAINT, Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Green, Yellow, Blue, Purple, Brown. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "sheen." One Coat and job done.

YOUR BUCCY
Tip top for Chairs, Laven Seats, Sath, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Paints, Drapery, Screen Doors, Boats, Motor Cars, Iron Fences, etc. in every shade. The thing for the ladies to have about the house FOR ONE DOLLAR.

COIT'S HONEST

A man who uses COIT'S PAINT NEVER SWEARS. And he's going to Paint this year! If so, don't buy a poor paint, buy COIT'S PAINT. For the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT'S PAINT instead of inferior PAINT and free from water and beams. Demand this. It is our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear 5 YEARS with 3 COATS of Paint. It is the best paint ever made. Latest Styles used in the East now becoming popular in the West. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This is the wise and sufficient HOUSE PAINT.

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT

Paint that never failed beyond the sticky point. Wait a week, and you will see how good this paint is. For COIT'S FLOOR PAINT 4 popular and suitable shades, warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. No trouble, no sweating. Try it and be convinced. WONT DRY STICKY.

CAUTION: Paint is to wash out easily.

LADIES & PEERLESS DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. * They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, and Color. They are used for Fast Colors, and non-fading Qualities. They do not crook or smear; 40 colors. For sale by H. M. Dimick. 4192

Painters All Say

That's the best Paint in the Market.

Paint your house with PENINSULAR PURE PAINTS.

Prepared white, and shades of shades.

BLACK MIXED FOR BRIGHT OR IN pastel form.

GUARANTEE OF PURITY.

We GUARANTEE this package to contain nothing but STEEL LEAD, Zinc, ground in fine LENSES, oil and Dryers. Shades tinted with most permanent colors. We will pay ONE OUNCE of GOLD for every ounce of adulteration which this package may be found to contain.

PENINSULAR White Lead & Color Works,

Detroit, Mich.

Call and see a handsome display of these paints.

PAINT YOUR KITCHEN FLOOR with PENINSULAR FLOOR PAINT. Dries hard over night. Very durable and lasting. For sale by

A. D. MORFORD, Druggist,

Headquarters for Paints and Oils, Ypsilanti, Mich.

IVERS & POND PIANOS

The finest and most popular instruments before the public.

ONE HUNDRED

of these pianos purchased by the great New England Conservatory of Music, and in daily use at that institution. Don't fail to examine these pianos which are creating such a furor among our best musicians. For full information about lowest prices, terms, etc., write or call on

WALTER HEWITT, General Agent,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

The Ypsilantian.

THE SMITTEN ROCK.

LESSON XII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 16.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xx, 1-13—Commit Verses 7, 8—Golden Text, I Cor. x, 4—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

The first verse of our lesson finds the people once more at Kadesh, just where we left them in our last lesson (xiii, 20). Thirty-eight years have passed since the spies searched out the land, the forty years from Egypt have now about expired (compare xx, 28, and xxxii, 38), and they are again at the borders of the promised land. Of the history of those thirty-eight years we know almost nothing; it was time lost because of disobedience, and they have made no progress. Here is brought before us a weighty principle which we would do well to consider. When Abram left Bethel and went down to Egypt because of the famine he was in, he had a vision from God, and found only trouble until he got back to Bethel. (Gen. xii, 10, xiii, 3.) When he listened to Sennacherib's threats, he had a suggestion of the flesh, and made a blank in his life of thirteen years. (Gen. xvi, 16; xvii, 1.) If you would reconcile the apparent discrepancy between the 40 years of I Kings vi, 1, and the 513 years of Acts xiii, 17-21, plus David's 40 and 3 of Solomon, total 573, you have only to add up the lost time of the captivities of Judges iii, 8, 14; iv, 2, 3; vi, 1; xii, 1, which gives you 93 lost years when the nation was out of fellowship with God because of sin; this subtracted from 573 gives 480 and proves both records correct. When we can look at things from God's standpoint we shall find all the apparent contradictions in Scripture vanish as mist before the sun. In the law of the Nazarite (Num. viii, 12) when the nation was out of fellowship with God because of sin, its cure of drunkenness is enough to commend it. The druggists say its sale is simply marvelous. The women swear after it because unlike a stimulant, it gives remarkable powers of endurance, and continues it.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited." — Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."

Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved." — Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, having six boxes of the Sarsaparilla with cocaine and camphor. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with cocaine and camphor, has greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies." — F. A. Pinkham, South Monocacy, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect." — Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhammon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been greatly benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." — Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes:

"After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle

of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health

returned.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

It is the man who cannot write who makes his mark in the world. But life is full of crosses to him if he has to sign his name often.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at Frank Smith's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free. Large size \$1. Every bottle warranted. Large size \$1.

Floating money—current coin.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to **brace up**, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at Frank Smith's Drug Store.

Why do all would-by wise people try to look stern? Because the wisest of men was a Solemn-un.

Bucklin's Aronica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Smith.

5 cents.

Church music is sold by the choir. Drum music, and much of the piano kind, comes by the pound.

For Over Three Months.

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism, so much so that he was unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur Bitters cured him, and I am truly thankful to say they are an honest medicine.—Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass. 545

Said a little boy who, during a visit to Florida, was obliged to drink condensed cow's milk. "Mamma, I just wish condensed cow would die."

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or caloused lumps and blisters from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by Dr. A. D. Morford, druggist, Ypsilanti, Mich.

462

A portrait of the Emperor of Russia

done in oil" might be called a Czar-dive.

"The best on earth" can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve—speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, sores, piles, and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. 25 cents. Guaranteed. Fred S. Davis. oct.

The man who falls out of a balloon realizes the gravity of the situation before he has dropped five miles.

Beware of worthless imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuine cures headache, piles, dyspepsia,ague, malaria, and is a perfect tonic and blood purifier. Price 50 cents. Fred S. Davis, druggist.

Mountains are rarely jealous of each other but they sometimes show a great deal of peevishness.

Wm. Black, Abingdon, Iowa, was cured of cancer of the eye by Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic, which cures all blood disorders and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best tonic and appetizer known. 50 cents. Fred S. Davis, druggist.

When is a conductor like the average heroine of a story? When he's passing fare.

If you could see your own scalp through an ordinary magnifying glass, you would be amazed at the amount of dust, dandruff, and dead skin thereon accumulated. The best and most popular preparation for cleansing the scalp is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"George, what makes the ship groan so horribly?"

"Give it up. May be she has a load of green apples aboard."

With a feeble appetite and imperfect digestion, it is impossible for the body to secure the requisite amount of nourishment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla not only stimulates the desire for food, but aids the assimilative organs in the formation of good blood and sound tissues.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AN UNPARALLELED BUSINESS.

It is said that the Moxie Nerve Food Company have sold nearly 8,000,000 bottles of their food in about three years. The popularity it has attained has never been paralleled. Counterfeits sprang up to steal the market, but the U. S. Courts shut them up. To prove it was not a fraud, scores of nervous wrecks and old cases of helpless paralysis recovered by it, were brought before the Court. This unusual, thought to be impossible thing, caused a remarkable sensation. It is very popular as a beverage among the over-worked, weak, tired and nervous. The chemists say it is harmless as grape juice. The Company have put a 75c bottle of the syrup on the market, that with ice water makes seventy-five good drinks of rich beverage, nerve food that will give the weak and tired double powers of endurance at hard work, without stimulation or reaction, at a cost of three cents per day; and it does not lose its effect from long use more than other foods. It will cure the liquor and tobacco habit, and break a recent intoxication in an hour. It also removes the effect of a debauch in a few hours. It is rapidly taking the place of stimulants and nervines. Its cure of drunkenness is enough to commend it. The druggists say its sale is simply marvelous. The women swear after it because unlike a stimulant, it gives remarkable powers of endurance, and continues it.

A Primary Teacher.

Editor of The Free Press:

The "Free Press" of Saturday prints a tariff primer in which it sets forth several articles that, on account of protection, consumers have to pay a high price for. It insists that protection is a tax. For instance, it says: The householder buys a hat for \$1 and gets 40 cents worth of hat and 60 cents worth of protection. He buys a suit of clothes for \$23 and \$9 of it is protection. Without protection, the clothes would be worth \$14.

Shame on any one who would thus seek to lower American wages. It can be done, Mr. Free Press. Take off the tariff and cut your mechanics' wages down one half and you can then buy a \$1 hat for 40 cents, and a \$23 suit of clothes for \$14.

We hope people have got beyond such a primer as the Free Press prints, but it's to try to deceive American workmen with such foolishness. A housewife buys a dozen glass tumblers for \$1, and she receives 55 cents in glass and 45 cents in tariff, and a lot more nonsense of the same kind.

Does the Free Press think the average reader is so blind as not to see that honest American labor at fair wages is what enters into the cost of the article?

Does the Free Press honestly want to get a \$1 hat for 40 cents and a \$23 suit of clothes for \$14 and a dollar's worth glass tumblers for 55 cents?

Who's Unhealthy?

Editor, Ypsilantian:

The editor of the Sentinel seems very anxious about the health of the republican nominee for President, and thinks "the people" will hesitate before putting power into the hands of the "feeble old man Harrison" now "tottering on the brink of his grandfather's grave." There is no cause for alarm, dear Sentinel. Your nominees for President and Vice President will bear no comparison with those of the republican party, in health, vigor, and rational expectation of life. "The people" have not yet forgotten the anxiety of Mr. Cleveland's friends when it was announced early in his Presidential career that his life was in peril—that he was the victim of fatty degeneration, that most frequent cause of apoplexy, heart disease, and other forms of sudden death. They have not forgotten the advice of his physician, that he must give up his habits of gluttony and indolence, live more abstemiously, and take vigorous exercise, if he would live to complete his term of office. They will remember that these dangers still threaten, and that in case of his death, the Presidential mantle will fall on—whom? Upon one already "tottering on the brink" of his own grave; upon one the chief objection to whose nomination—urged by many of his own party—was that he was not likely to live to complete his term of office if elected; upon one whose recent evidences of complete senile decrepitude and decay as shown at Port

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1888.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.
For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

State.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne;
ISAAC CAPON, of Kent.

District I—EDWARD BURK, of Wayne.

II—JUNIUS E. BEAL, of Washtenaw.

III—RICHARD KINGMAN, of Kalamazoo.

IV—JOSEPH W. FRENCH, of St. Joseph.

V—DON J. LEATHERS, of Kent.

VI—JAMES M. TURNER, of Ingham.

VII—JOHN S. THOMSON, of Saginaw.

VIII—ELLIOTT F. GRABILL, of Montcalm.

IX—WELLINGTON W. CUMMER, of Wexford.

X—HARRY P. MERRILL, of Bay.

XI—PERRY HANNAH, of Grand Traverse.

For Governor,

CYRUS G. LUCE, of Branch.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES H. MACDONALD, of Delta.

For Secretary of State,
GILBERT R. OSMUN, of Wayne.

For State Treasurer,
GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena.

For Auditor General,

HENRY H. APLIN, of Bay.

For Commissioner of Land Office,
ROSCOB D. DIX, of Berrien.

For Attorney General,

STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Eaton.

For Member of the State Board of Education,
PERRY F. POWERS, of Wexford.

District.

For Representative in Congress, 2d District,
EDWARD P. ALLEN, of Washtenaw.

LOOK ON

This Picture, and On This.
Republican Platform, '88. Democratic Platform, '88.

We are in favor of the American system of protection; national convention as we protest against its destruction; the constitution, principles of freedom, fidelity to President and his party; the democratic faith, and they serve the interest of Europe, who will support us in its representation; the interests of our country in the history of the state. In Arkansas, on the same day as the Vermont election, the vote was of such a character as to necessitate the sealing of the ballot boxes in strong republican precincts, and no result is yet declared. Newspaper reports give 15,000 to 16,000 democrat majority, against 36,580 at the last election. Tennessee is the only other state that has had an election this year (the farces in Alabama and Louisiana can by no stretch of courtesy be called elections), and what the vote of Tennessee was we have failed to find out. To-day (Monday), as we write this, the ballots are going into the boxes in Maine. Perhaps the democracy may find some comfort there, and perhaps not.

Here it is: The republican vote in Maine is the largest ever cast, and the majority is increased about 70 per cent over that of two years ago, and equals or exceeds that of 1884, when Mr. Blaine was the national candidate. The plurality reaches 20,000. As in Vermont, the prohibition vote falls off largely.

CLEVELAND'S TOMAHAWK.

The republican party whiches in favor of the American system of protection, and we controlling the Senate and residing in both houses of Congress a resolution of tariff reduction, and also endorse the efforts of our democratic friends in Europe, who will support us in its representation; the interests of our country in the history of the state.

We endorse the platform of the democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the same should be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The republican party would offer all needed revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance to the people, and the tax upon manufacture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by repealing the tax upon the production of excess taxable articles.

The democratic party would offer all the revenue necessary to meet the demands of a long peace, and the production of people equality before the law, and the fairness and the justice which are their right.

The democratic party would offer all the power confided to the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the principles of the platform. It is judged by democratic principles, the interests of the people, and the best interest of unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, and for mechanical purposes, and by repealing the tax upon the production of excess taxable articles.

The democratic party will tend to check imports, and to maintain a balance between the production of goods as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment, and increase of our national wealth.

The democratic party will tend to increase the revenue from internal taxes, rather than the revenues from articles of foreign production, excepting luxuries, in a democratic way, and the like, unless they be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is required to enforce frugality in the public expenses and abolition of the government, we shall favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the retention of any part of our protective system.

The system of protection known as "internal revenue" is a war tax and a tax on foreign manufacturers.

Prohibition Platform, 1888.

The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all government, do hereby declare:

That the principles of the Democratic Platform, '88, are part of our party's platform.

The system of protection known as "internal revenue" is a war tax and a tax on foreign manufacturers.

We have heard much sympathy expressed for Mr. Thurman in his peripatetic ordeal, but not a suggestion from anybody that, in his decaying and enfeebled powers of mind and body, he is not a model representative of his party.

TEN ballot boxes were stolen from the office of the County Clerk at Little Rock, Ark., last week, and the election in that county is invalidated thereby. Pulaski county, in which Little Rock is situated, gave Blaine 4,110 votes, and Cleveland 2,418. Perhaps we shall find out, by and by, who stole the boxes.

THERE was a large democrat mass meeting on the 7th inst in New York city, to protest against the renomination of Gov. Hill. An address was adopted to send to the state convention, characterizing him as "totally unfit for public office, denouncing him because of his opposition to tariff reform, and asserting that he is in constant conivance with republicans." Cheers and hisses greeted the reading of the address, and the customary "riotous row" followed, stopped only by the police. Mr. Hill will be nominated just the same, and then these fellows will amicably sit down to a dinner of crow. The democracy of New York moves in a mysterious way.

THE Argus has been in a brown study for a week and has discovered that Mrs. Blake's blankets were of "inferior" instead of "finer quality" than Mr. Blake's English blankets, as it stated the week before. If it keeps on in the same way, it will probably discover, by and by, that Mrs. B.'s blanket was a nightcap, and not a blanket at all. By the way, Bro. Argus, don't you know that President Cleveland settled this whole question of blankets when on the 25th of March, 1887, he bought 2,000 army blankets of England, because he could save just 30 4-5 cents a blanket by the transaction? Now this was a fair test, a crucial test, of the relative prices between American and English blankets, of the same weight and quality. This difference is just 30 4-5 cents, and Mrs. Blake should have made a better bargain, and not paid double price, and then plead tariff to cover up a want of business thrift. But then, Mr. B. ought not to complain, since Mrs. B. only paid half as much for her blanket as he did for the English one. So says the Argus.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

Complete returns from the Vermont election of the 3d instant show a republican plurality of 28,950, and a majority over all of 27,659. The full significance of these figures may be best seen by comparison. Four years ago, the republican vote for Governor was 42,524, now it is 48,380; then the democrat vote was 19,820, now it is 19,426; then the republican plurality was 22,704, and the majority 21,369, now they are 28,954 and 27,659. It is the largest majority ever given at a state election, and the largest republican vote ever given at any election, in that state. The prohibition vote in 1884 was 17,52, and in 1886 it was 15,41, while now it is 12,99. Not since poor Greeley ran, have the democrats been so deeply buried at any Vermont election, as now.

This is the voice that Vermont utters upon Cleveland and his policy, and the democrat party and its policy; and it may be taken as significant of the feeling throughout the country. Little Rhode Island, the first state to hold an election this year, and which gave a democrat plurality of 2,984 last year, and a majority of 1,089, went republican last April by an emphatic majority. Oregon, which gave a democrat majority of 234 at her last election, two years ago, went republican last June by 7,000, far the largest majority in the history of the state. In Arkansas, on the same day as the Vermont election, the vote was of such a character as to necessitate the sealing of the ballot boxes in strong republican precincts, and no result is yet declared. Newspaper reports give 15,000 to 16,000 democrat majority, against 36,580 at the last election. Tennessee is the only other state that has had an election this year (the farces in Alabama and Louisiana can by no stretch of courtesy be called elections), and what the vote of Tennessee was we have failed to find out. To-day (Monday), as we write this, the ballots are going into the boxes in Maine. Perhaps the democracy may find some comfort there, and perhaps not.

Is not protection simply making one part of the community carry the other?

L. H. CRANE.

Stone Creek, Aug. 18, 1888.

The foregoing letter from L. H. Crane was accidentally mislaid and not discovered till this week. This explains our tardy notice.

In reply we would say: (1.) Our article on plate glass showed that unsilvered plate glass manufactured in this country had fallen, fractions omitted, 67 per cent, while silvered plate glass, not made here, had fallen only 13 per cent. This shows how much profit we pay foreigners when they do not meet the competition of American manufacturers, and what we would be made to pay were our manufacturers closed. Silvered plate glass can be made in this country just as well as unsilvered, provided one like Mr. DePauw will sacrifice as much in establishing the industry as he did, but few men are willing to sink \$600,000 as he did before he realized one dollar on his investment. Mr. DePauw finally succeeded and as a result we pay, today, \$33 for just what before he started to manufacture, we paid \$100, while the silvered glass costs \$57, within \$13 as much as before. Now, if the tariff gives you \$54—the difference between \$87 and \$33—on every purchase of \$100 worth of plate glass, you certainly ought not to complain unless you are anxious to pay the \$87, which you will do when free trade stops home competition. (2) Sugar has been protected a hundred years, and yet, like silvered plate glass, is not produced in this country to any extent, less being produced in 1887 than in 1860. The tariff then is a tax and will be until the product equals the demand. The sugar industry is unlike most (3) manufactured articles where the production exceeds the home demand and hence is sold without regard to what the tariff may be. Home competition controls the price, and therefore clothing, as Mr. Allen is reputed to have said, can be bought cheaper here than in Canada, though he did not say "unprotected" Canada, because Canada has a high tariff.

The eight pension veterans which President Cleveland sent to Congress last Friday, has a personal interest for the senior editor of The Ypsilantian. The bill granted a pension to Russell L. Doane, of Peck, Sanilac county, as the dependent father of Dempster Doane, and was introduced by Representative Whiting of this state. Dempster Doane was a member of the 35th N. Y. Volunteers, in which we served, and we knew him well. He was an intelligent and worthy man, and a faithful and valuable soldier. He rose so through the lower grades to the rank of Lieutenant. He died at Peck, Sept. 22, 1881, and his son, 80 years of age, was left destitute and incapable of self-support. The democratic committee of the House approved the bill, and Congress passed it. Mr. Cleveland now vetoes it on the ground that he is not satisfied that the soldier's death was the direct result of his service in the army. We do not care whether it was or not. Dempster Doane enlisted in May, 1861, and gave his faithful service to his country, while Grover Cleveland was drafted and hired a substitute. Doane periled his life and injured his health (for not one in a hundred served in the field without injury to health), while Cleveland took things easy in Buffalo and grew fat. Doane went to work after the war, as a private citizen of Michigan, and supported himself and his aged father as best he could, without drawing upon the bounty of the government, while Cleveland luxuriated upon the emoluments of the Sheriff's and Mayor's and Governor's offices. Doane dies a poor man and leaves his father without means of support at 80 years; and now when he asks a pension, as the dependent parent of the boy whom he gave to his country's service, to help his way through the year or two of life that may remain to him, and Congress says he ought to have it, the cold-blooded hair-splitter of the White House, drawing his salary of \$50,000 a year, says, No! it is not proven that the soldier died because he went to the war; he might have died just the same if he had stayed at home; the old man may go to the poor house.

We have not sympathized with all that has been said on the subject of pensions and pension veteos. We have not scanned the veto messages to find occasion of complaint against the President, and have not said very much on the subject. We do not favor the payment of pensions regardless of disability and need, and are opposed to a general service pension. We do not think a man is entitled to the earth, because he served in the army, nor that the Government now owes him a money compensation for his service; but we believe the Government does owe him relief from his disability and his need, and it owes that equally to the wives and the parents who surrendered to the Government, in its hour of need, their claim upon the protection of those upon whom they depended, whenever that protection shall fail.

This has been recognized in the acts of Congress ever since the war, and thousands of special pension acts have been passed, to extend that relief to cases that could not be covered by the general pension laws. Those acts are laws of equal force with the general pension laws themselves, and are expressly intended to grant that relief in cases quite outside of the terms of the general law. Yet Grover Cleveland assumes that they must keep inside of the terms of the general law, and so vetoes them by the hundred, as he has vetoed this Doane bill because the poor old man could not show all that the general law would require him to show.

We repeat that we do not care whether Dempster Doane's death could or could not be attributed to his army service. If he worthily rendered that service, as we know he did, and his aged father is now left helpless by his death, as the evidence shows, the Government owes him a recompence.

what he said. To him protection was the rod with which to smite the Blue Ridge and Alleghenies to see untold wealth gush forth, and with it he blended a courtesy to his opponent and such skill and ability in presenting his subject that it brought to him the respect and admiration of Democrats and the unbounded enthusiasm of the Republicans. But Breckinridge! How shall we describe that speech? To appreciate it one must have the eloquence that has so often awed and melted the American Congress into an enthusiasm and admiration so seldom seen in that noisy and turbulent assembly. Taking up the great issue of tariff reform, as presented by Mr. Allen, he discussed it from its most general principles into the minutest details with an ability never equaled here before, and illuminated it with an eloquence that charmed and thrilled his audience as only God-like eloquence can do. Whose eyes were undimmed when he paid a tribute to the old South? Whose soul did not ting and thrill at his allusion to Lee and Jackson? Above all, who did not feel better and grander that the day had at last come, when a Union soldier from Michigan and a Confederate soldier from Kentucky, could stand on one of the battle fields of Virginia and discuss great national issues? Come again Mr. Breckinridge, come again Mr. Allen, in the language of the great Kentucky orator, we bid you welcome as the advance guard of the Republican Statesmen, who come for your country's good, and not to fill your carpet-bags.

(4) I see you claim that we have maintained about double the prices of the old country in spite of the influx of foreigners. How long is that going to last? Simply until the public domain is all gone. It strikes me anything the bottom is falling out now.

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L. H. CRANE.

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(4) The Ypsilantian does not claim and has not claimed that we maintain double prices except as to wages, the price of labor.

(5) Protection is not a burden but the stimulus to home labor and home competition which lead to equitable prices for goods and justice to those who do the work.

If Mr. Crane would bear in mind that the magnitude of a business has more to do with the profits than price, and that the tariff tends to secure a large market, he would find perfect consistency in what protectionists claim. A large market with small margin of profit is better for manufacturer and consumer alike than a small market with large margin, and this postulate would be a good thing for our esteemed correspondent to remember.—ED.

THE COMMERCIAL parades a number of names which may stand for somebody, but more likely for nobody, to prove that Gen. Harrison once said, "One dollar a day is enough for a laboring man." As evidence that Gen. Harrison said it, that is not quite on a par with what the Commercial published two years ago about Captain Allen's lobbying at Lansing, as in that case the name was known to represent a certain biped in Michigan, and an affidavit accompanied the charge. A thousand witnesses could have been summoned in Mr. Allen's case to pronounce the biped a liar, but only a few were called to testify. We had hoped that by the change in proprietors the Commercial had been lifted above such puerile and disgusting demagogism, but it seems not. Such rot, however, as it was guilty of last week has no influence on sensible minds. In this connection, it seems pertinent to ask, why the Commercial should make such a fuss over this little bit of slander, when it, and the whole democrat party, are saying by their free trade utterances, that "the fifty cents a day of European pauper labor is enough for intelligent American workers." Cast the beam out of thine own eye, brother, before thou exhaustest thyself on the mote that is in thy brother's eye.

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FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all savings deposits of \$1 and upwards, compounded every six months.